

Lessons for U. S., Britain
In Soviet Military Gains
By Wm. Z. Foster—P. 8.

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NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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'Have Ships for '43 Attack,' Says Kilgore Group

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Kilgore Committee reported today that we now have the shipping to launch a major invasion aimed at the heart of Germany and strike "The decisive blow in Europe this year."

This was the verdict of five Senators who signed the report, and they backed up their conclusions with a wealth of detailed data debunking the familiar argument that a shortage of shipping is the bottle-neck which blocks an immediate thrust into Western Europe.

The Kilgore report pointed out that the sharp cut in submarine sinkings combined with increased production of new ships "puts at our command 3,000,000 more tons of shipping than entered into our military planning for 1943."

"Three million tons of shipping means, in a year, 9,000,000 tons of cargo, enough to equip a million and a half more troops in the European theatre. The collapse of Italy will probably add another half million tons, possibly even more."

DECISIVE BLOW POSSIBLE

"Your committee is of the opinion that, if these 3,000,000 tons are fully mobilized for military use rather than dissipated on peacetime commerce, and second, if plans are expected to pack every ship to the last pound and the last cubic foot, our shipping windfall can deliver the decisive blow in Europe this year."

Speaking bluntly and clearly, the report emphasized that "as Allied armies smash into the heart of the continent, for the first time we have the ships not only to sustain them, but to pour an overwhelming superiority of arms and men into a crushing offensive against Germany."

The committee drove home its point by stating that the United States now has a merchant fleet of 16,000,000 dead weight tons of dry-cargo merchant vessels apart from tankers and auxiliary vessels, and that the total of shipping of all kinds available to the United Nations comes to more than 50,000,000 tons.

"With this imposing armada, we can plan and place and coordinate a mature and successful offensive; we can concentrate our striking power on Europe and make good on the delivery," the committee said.

WAIRS AGAINST DIVERSION

But the committee warned sharply against diverting our shipping strength:

"We must ward off the selfish interests that would divert the new shipping to resume peace time trade. And above all, if this great logistic advantage be realized, we must not be led astray by over-confidence or by the purveyors of divisive doctrines into spreading our ships too thin or relenting in our main fight against Hitler just as we and our Allies are poised for the kill."

SIGNING THIS SENATIONAL AND FARMING REPORT

Senators Harley M. Kilgore, West Virginia Democrat, and chairman of the committee, Elbert D. Thomas, Utah Democrat, Mon. C. Wallgren, Washington Democrat, James E. Murray, Montana Democrat, and Rufus C. Holman, Oregon Republican.

The Kilgore Committee is a subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and has planned in urging over-all planning of July 4, 1946. Mr. Roosevelt in a message to Congress said, "It is possible, however, that the fortunes of war will permit an earlier consummation of this joint will of the American and Filipino peoples."

(Continued on Page 6)

Fitzgerald Tops Detroit Primary

By Tom Dombrowski
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—Labor and progressive forces of Detroit scored a victory in the primary elections when Frank Fitzgerald, the candidate supported by the CIO and AFL as well as many other organizations and groups, piled up almost 40,000 more votes than the incumbent, Edward J. Jeffries, Jr. In the heaviest primary since the heated campaign waged by labor in 1937 Fitzgerald polled 97,548 votes to Jeffries' 59,945.

The predictions as to the total vote to be cast kept going upward as the primary date approached. It is generally conceded that the increase in the vote is due to the campaign waged by labor and the intensified political action in the Negro community. Even the most optimistic supporters of Fitzgerald did not foresee such a huge majority for them.

One of the most decisive causes for the low Jeffries vote was his indecisive role during the anti-Negro insurrection and his failure to take action in a thorough investigation of the riot and the removal of the viciously anti-Negro Police Commissioner John Witherspoon. Jeffries had the most enthusiastic support of the "Detroit News" as well as the support of the two other Metropolitan papers.

George Edwards, the only candidate for city council endorsed by the CIO, ran fourth in contrast to the previous election when he was fifteenth. Fred C. Castor, an AFL member, ran seventh on the list of 18 nominated.

One of the most positive features of the election was the large vote polled by Edward A. Simons, prominent Negro attorney, who nominated running thirteen. Simons campaigned on one of the most progressive programs presented in the election.

Political observers were surprised by the large vote polled by Ann Belwener, Communist leader who entered her first campaign belatedly. She drew 14,797 votes for the highest total polled by any Communist running for public office. Had she conducted a more energetic campaign and entered the race earlier she might have been nominated; as it was she was in 24th place among the 47 candidates. Candidates campaigning on a race-hair

(Continued on Page 4)

Vinson Argues For Soak-Poor Tax

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, pleaded today before the House Ways and Means Committee for approval of the treasury's soak-the-poor tax proposal.

A former member of the committee for many years, Vinson was heard with more respect and attention than was accorded Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau.

And both Democratic and Republican members joined in throwing verbal bouquets at him.

But at the end of his testimony the tax situation still remained dangerous and confused.

AP By-Laws Illegal, U. S. Court Holds

(By United Press)

The by-laws of the Associated Press "in their present form," relative to the admission of members, are in violation of federal antitrust laws, a federal court held here yesterday.

This action came after the court had heard oral arguments supporting briefs filed in May in which the government asked a summary judgment against the Associated Press enjoining it from further engaging in the practices which the prosecution claims to be in violation of the anti-trust laws.

Elections Part of War Fight, Browder Tells Cacchione Rally

"One of the most serious problems of our country is that not enough people understand that our elections are a part of the war," Earl Browder told 2,000 members of the Brooklyn Communist Party at a Cacchione-election meeting at Hotel St. George Tuesday night.

"Too many of our politicians are conducting business-as-usual. It has been one of the great contributions of Peter V. Cacchione that he has demonstrated how every public official should take his duties in these war days," Browder declared. "In these times everything is subordinate to the one task of winning the war."

The full text of Browder's speech will appear in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

The meeting, which packed the main hall room of the hotel to stan-

Murray Speech At UAW Parley Scores Citrine

By George Morris
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—CIO President Philip Murray, addressing the convention of the United Automobile Workers, today revealed that he will request authorization at the coming CIO convention to issue a call for a conference of representatives of the labor movements of all the United Nations to unite labor to "win the war and the post-war period."

Mr. Murray was sharply critical of Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, for entering into an agreement with the AFL's Executive Council which for over a year has blocked efforts to bring the Soviet and other trade unions into an Allied labor body.

The CIO leader also said that the recent decision of the Southport convention of the TUC, favoring a conference was "substantially a repudiation" of Sir Walter's position.

DECISION PRIMARY, HE SAYS

The speech of the CIO leader was the high point of the convention. Escorted into the great arena by the music of a green-clad girl band of Detroit's Local 155, he was received with a demonstration of prolonged cheering and singing of "Murray is our leader."

Mr. Murray was in particularly eloquent form as he set his main effort to driving home to the 2,000 delegates a full realization that the welfare of the war is "the primary interest" of labor at the moment.

A resolution of full confidence in Mr. Murray's leadership and CIO policies was unanimously passed in his presence. His speech, by order of the convention, is to be printed for general distribution among all members including the 250,000 in the armed services.

The convention certainly needed Murray's speech for the tense factional atmosphere has tended to obscure some of the major war issues or shove them into the background. There was evidence that his dramatic plea has had some effect upon delegates for the convention soon dived into a discussion on incentive pay with apparently more tolerance and sober consideration than had been indicated earlier.

PRaises FDR

"My opponent and his advisers have been very free in their criticism of the President and his administration," the General said, "but I say to you that his leadership has brought this country through one of the most critical periods. He is one of the truly great men in American history."

"In an address before the Erie County Democratic Committee, he lauded out at his opponent, asserting Hanley's aspiration for once contributed nothing more in these critical times "than just to be a messenger boy for the Governor."

PRIDES FDR

"My opponent is in a position to say that he is a new experience for me. I have never run for public office before. But I am not going to change my way of thinking, or my way of talking. When a man says one thing, and means another, I am suspicious. My opponent attacks the President at every opportunity, yet he says he supports the winning of the war."

"Since when is carpentry political criticism support to anyone? So that there shall be no mistake about it—I support the President. As a soldier, I say his administration of the war has been magnificent and it entitles him to the continued support of all the people."

"If my opponent wishes to make

(Continued on Page 5)

FDR Asks Action on P. I. Independence

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress today to advance the date for independence of the Philippines Islands in partial recognition of their heroic role in this war."

The date now set by statute is July 4, 1946. Mr. Roosevelt in a message to Congress said, "It is possible, however, that the fortunes of war will permit an earlier consummation of this joint will of the American and Filipino peoples."

(Continued on Page 6)

Senate Defeats Wheeler Draft Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UP)—The Senate tonight shelved the controversial Wheeler father draft deferment bill and passed instead a compromise measure tightening government and industrial deferments and raising service men's dependency allowances.

The vote against Wheeler's last-minute amendment was 48-26. Wheeler refrained from voting on the final roll call.

The final roll call vote on the substitute measure was 69 to 0. The measure previously had been approved by voice vote in lieu of the Wheeler proposal.

The measure now goes to the House where expected administration endorsement probably will assure its passage.

Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, D. Mont., author of the original measure to defer pre-war fathers until Jan. 1, put up a last-minute fight to win his objective by attempting unsuccessfully to amend the approved bill to block the father draft bill effects of the substitute measure on occupational deferments could be determined.

The approved measure would prevent the continued federal employment of any draft-age male whose employment is the excuse for draft deferment, unless he is a pre-war father or certified by a special review board as indispensable.

It would require that all occupational deferments be reviewed by an appeals board in the area where a deferred man works. Sen. Bailey said this provision applies only to government workers but Democratic leader Alben W. Barkley, who assisted in drafting it, contended it covered industrial deferments as well.

More than 1,200 Party members at the meeting filled out pledge cards to become active campaign workers in their shops and neighborhoods to re-elect Cacchione. Hundreds more at the meeting had previously signed up for similar activities.

Brooklyn Communist leaders were highly pleased with the turnout and character of the meeting and said that the Cacchione campaign would receive a tremendous upsurge forward as a result.

Court Rules New Kings ALP Meeting Stands

The State Court of Appeals, in a decision rendered yesterday, upheld a lower court ruling that a new American Labor Party Kings County committee meeting must be held under joint supervision to elect county officers.

The meeting is scheduled for Monday evening, Oct. 11, at Brooklyn Technical High School.

The decision of the state's highest court is the outgrowth of an appeal from an earlier meeting of the county committee, at which "right wing" leaders attempted to steal the elections for county office by a fraudulent count.

The "joint supervision" condition includes the signing of all credentials sent to committeemen by both the present "right wing" county chairman, John Gelb, and Max Terchin, progressive leader; and the establishment of joint tellers and a joint credentials committee at the meeting.

Brooklyn Technical High School's auditorium is the largest hall in the county, seating 3,000. More than 3,400 committeemen were elected in the Aug. 10 primaries, of whom more than 1,900 are progressives and about 1,500 are "right wingers."

Haas Urges AFL End Anti-Negro Bans

By Louis F. Budenz
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—"Organized labor's duty to itself" makes it imperative that the American Federation of Labor and all discrimination against Negroes, Jews and other minority groups, both in its own ranks and in employment generally, Monsignor Francis J. Haas told the 63rd AFL convention here today.

Speaking as chairman of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, Haas made such a telling plea for the abolition of all color bars and other undemocratic restrictions in unions as moved the delegates to alternate applause and thoughtful silence.

The fight of the minority groups for the right to employment without discrimination and for the right to join unions is akin to the fight of the American workers for "the right of association," Haas declared.

Among the 22 ministers and professors signing this letter for international labor unity were Frederick May Elliott, president of the American Unitarian Association; Kirkley F. Mather, professor, Harvard University; Arthur M. Schlesinger, professor, Harvard University and Dr. Hugh Cabot, formerly of Harvard University.

LASHES MINORITY BANS

"Put yourself in the place of such a member of a minority group," said Haas, looking at the delegates. "Be he Negro or Mexican, Jew or Greek, he wants his full status as an American workingman, and it finds organized management and organized labor leagued against him. He will rightly revolt."

"Would you have it otherwise?" Haas asked, with rising inflection in his voice. "Would you have the spirit which founded the American Federation of Labor stamped out among great masses of your fellow Americans? Must one-tenth of the people of our country be set aside as a special class, with special loyalties that are not the loyalties of the rest of us?"

"The interests of this nation at war coincide with the desire of the minority group members to be a part of the trade union movement," Haas went on to stress. "The strength of our armed forces must still be increased by two million more men, he said, and our manufacturing industries will need two million more workers. "There exists an untapped pool of willing and skilled hands among the minority groups," he declared, scoring those cities which import outside workers "when a large number of under-

privileged families could be

employed."

The measure is to be voted on in the House.

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(Continued on Page 5)

Cross Volturno In Flanking Drive on Nazis

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiere, Oct. 6 (UP)—Fifth Army troops have cracked the Nazis' first line of defense before Rome, storming across the Volturno River 20 miles north of Naples, and in fierce fighting have captured Avella and Maddaloni on the two main trunk lines to the Eternal City. Allied divisions announced today.

The advance brought Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's artillery within range of Campania, 10 miles northwest of Maddaloni, where the roads to Rome converge into a bottleneck.

Communists broadcast by Moscow radio told of minor action on the Vitobek, Gomel and Mogilev sectors of White Russia, where some 1,800 Germans were slain as the Red Army continued its arduous advance through the Dnieper between Kremenchug and Dnepropetrovsk.

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Secret Memo Bares Plot on Rent Control

Realtor Lobby In Washington Plans Attack

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6.—Watch for a renewed attack on rent control emanating from Congress any day now.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards isn't letting any grass grow under its feet. In a confidential memorandum to the board of directors which the Daily Worker saw, the real estate lobbyist set themselves these tasks:

1). Seek to have the Smith Committee introduce its "own corrective legislation" in the House.

2). If that fails, seek to have the Banking and Currency Committee take over the Smith report and sponsor legislation.

3). And if even this attempt is blocked by the administration, an "effort will be made to consolidate a number of private bills introduced by members of Congress into one which will accomplish our purpose."

ACTIVE LOBBY

You have to hand it to these real estate boys—they are one of the slickest lobbies in town. They are prepared for any eventuality.

So happy were they with the Smith Committee report (actually the investigation headed by the sour-faced Judge Howard W. Smith from Virginia was staged by the NAREB) that they distributed some 32,000 copies throughout the country.

If, however, Judge Smith can't line up enough support for legislation of his own, the NAREB wants the whole thing transferred to the Banking and Currency Committee and for good reason.

On this committee, the ranking Republican member is Jess Wolcott, who announced long ago that he never thought OPA had any power over real estate and that he intends to introduce legislation eliminating rent control altogether.

Still another member of the committee is Republican Fred Crawford who has introduced one of the worst bills in the House to completely wreck rent control.

One amusing sidelight gleaned from Nelson's report was the disappointment suffered by the real estate boys when the Comptroller General of the government ruled that the ban on professors in OPA did not apply to the rent control section.

FEAR LABOR STRENGTH

Nelson solemnly assures his directors that Congressman Everett Dirksen "and others" were positive it would cover the rent section when they introduced the anti-professor rider. Now there will simply have to try again with new legislation.

Tossing a bouquet at the influence of labor in Washington, the real estate lobby says that it doesn't dare to introduce its own bill through Congress (and why should it when it can line up so many Congressmen to do the job) because "the labor forces here in Washington are powerful enough to stop any measures which bore our label."

OPA made a major concession when it recently reduced the down payment required on the sale of houses from 33% per cent to 20 per cent. This was one of the major demands of the lobby since they are anxious to saddle war workers with homes but the big down payment proved an obstacle.

Another victory for the real estate boys was the decision of Federal Judge Deaver in Georgia overruling OPA and deciding that rents in Federal Housing Administration projects must be adjusted upwards when tax exemption of such projects is terminated.

Nelson gleefully told his members that if they own such projects they "may now apply for rent increases."

However, the NAREB is still plugging away for a number of other concessions. It wants the 90-day waiting period before a house can be sold waived; greater administrative adjustments in the field; rent cases returned to local courts; and the abolition of the Emergency Court of Appeals which has been favorable to OPA.

CAUTION LANDLORDS

Other interesting tidbits from Nelson's confidential memos include "a word of caution" to real estate sharks not to force prices up too high.

Perhaps our members should be warned not to tell the public that real estate prices are going up fast and that, therefore, they can make money by buying them now."

Nelson goes on to point out that "if we ourselves were to be this responsible for accelerating the inflationary spiral we would help to bring down upon our heads some type of government control of real estate sales which we wish to avoid."

Watch for a renewed onslaught against public housing projects. Nelson stoutly declares that "the time has come" when we should start another campaign of opposition.

Endorses Davis



KATIEINE DUNHAM

Civic Leaders
Endorse Davis

The campaign to put Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., in the City Council took on national significance when J. W. Lancaster, Sr., president of the Colored Citizens Organization of Fairfield County and president of The Empire Social Club of Bridgeport, yesterday promised in the name of his organization to "do everything in our power" to elect the Harlem leader.

"I would be less than a man," said Mr. Lancaster. "If I didn't find out that I could do for Davis, the most wonderful man, whom God let live, who did so much for the people of Bridgeport."

Coming to the office of the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee to Elect Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to City Council in Harlem, Mr. Lancaster, who is a member of the Elks, recalled with pleasure the "grand speech" Mr. Davis made in Bridgeport several months ago. Davis' election will help Negroes everywhere, the Bridgeport Negro leader insisted.

"The time has come when colored Americans are breaking away from unquestioning allegiance either to the Democratic or Republican Parties and forming a new alliance which will mean much to colored people in the days to come," he said.

YMCA LEADER'S SUPPORT

James Hewlett, leader at the 135th St. YMCA also came forward with an endorsement yesterday. Audley Moore, campaign manager, disclosed.

"Mr. Davis has all the elements of a real Councilman," said Mr. Hewlett. "I have never made a political fight but will get out this year and fight for his election."

The Broadway and Hollywood stars Katherine Dunham has agreed to sponsor and appear at the Golden Gate Ballroom "Davis Victory Show" on Sunday, Oct. 24. She joins a long list of artists, such as Paul Robeson, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Teddy Wilson, Fredi Washington, Ella Fitzgerald and others who will pay tribute to the Furniture Workers Union, Oct. 26th, at Irving Plaza.

PRESSURE FROM LABOR

Aside from the limited activity against profiteers conducted by the District OPA for reasons of centralized personnel and lack of a coordinated price and enforcement program, the main pressure for strict enforcement and roll-backs comes from labor groups here.

A retail clerk, member of Local 328, Retail, Wholesale and Chain Store Food Employees Union, OPA, yesterday reported that black markets are riding "high, wide and handsome." Essential commodities like butter, cheese and meat are especially hit. Tie-in sales are common among scarce foods.

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Watch for a renewed onslaught against public housing projects. Nelson stoutly declares that "the time has come" when we should start another campaign of opposition.

The New York Times, the Herald Tribune and liberal PM reported not a single word of this action of a branch of local government. Even the Mirror found it newsworthy enough for a few paragraphs.

Only the Daily Worker carried the complete story—a detailed two-column account of the meeting.

Perhaps the Times, Tribune and PM were trying to protect the reactionary Council majority who defeated Caccione's motion and blocked the investigation. Or are they opposed to taking legislative action against fascist race-haters?

Debate on the anti-race hate bill was beyond any question of doubt the highlight of the legislative session. It was a rough and noisy debate—the kind the big metropolitan papers generally report in detail and with relish. And unlike most discussions in the Council it was on an extremely important social problem.

But the New York Times, the Herald Tribune and liberal PM reported not a single word of this action of a branch of local government. Even the Mirror found it newsworthy enough for a few paragraphs.

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At any rate, this act of news suppression was a disservice to the readers of these newspapers and the fight against pro-Axis philosophies all over America.

Yes, the Daily Worker should be a MUST on your reading list.

Gene Connolly's Folks
Fighters for Freedom

By Beth McHenry

Eugene P. Connolly's second name isn't Patrick and he doesn't come from the old country. The American Labor Party's candidate for City Council from Manhattan is a Greenpoint boy whose grandfather made ships for the Union during the Civil War.

But don't let 'Gene Connolly hear you say "he ain't Irish." For even these great-grandsons of Ireland never do lose track of their ancestry and they guard the flame like a treasure. "Gene Connolly says his own father was that way to say nothing of his grandfather who ardently supported from this shore the fight for Irish independence.

Mr. Connolly's confident of election to the City Council this trip. He says the war's got people thinking and when the people start thinking, it isn't the old line politicians they vote for.

A PROGRESSIVE FIGHTER

Gene Connolly has been active in politics since about 1935. Before that he was an onlooker, sympathetic to the working men and women and strongly against machine politics. In 1936 he became a Knickerbocker Democrat and worked like the devil to help organize a Farmer-Labor Party committee in New York. That committee dissolved when the American Labor Party was born in 1936. Since then Connolly has been both chairman and secretary of the Manhattan County Committee of the ALP.

About those ships his grandfather made during the Civil War . . . Gene Connolly says the old man put his heart into them. They went up as fast as ships could go in those days and they were down the ways in the quickest possible time.

The Civil War Monitor, which destroyed the Confederate Merrimac, came down the ways from Mr. Connolly's yard in Brooklyn, though it had been manufactured by the Continental Iron Works. This same grandfather left more than ships in the world to celebrate his name, Dennis, aged 3, hasn't made up his mind either about the ALP or the Yankees as yet but he'd dead set on going to college. For Dennis is heartbroken that his brother Jim goes to school and must stay at home. He'd like college, but his father says he's settle for nursery school instead.

One of the things Eugene Connolly has never been to, is the eternal sorrow of his 12-year-old son Jimmy, a professional ball player.

Jimmy Connolly is a Yankee fan and he thinks being an ALP city councilman is okay, next to playing for the Yanks.

Connolly's younger son, Dennis, aged 3, hasn't made up his mind either about the ALP or the Yankees as yet but he'd dead set on going to college. For Dennis is heartbroken that his brother Jim goes to school and must stay at home. He'd like college, but his father says he's settle for nursery school instead.

AIDED SEAMEN

Mr. Connolly's platform of course is a hundred per cent related to the winning of the war and that includes stern measures against those who would demoralize the home front. He's for real price and rent control, measures with teeth to them to put an end to profiteering.

THE MUSIC ROOM

The Teachers Union program strikes at the crux of the problem in realistic fashion by calling for full financial support to an adequate program of child care and education, by pegging state aid at 1942-43 level, by revising the Friedman State Aid Formula, by making educational appropriations in the city budget, and by full use of federal funds for child care centers and vocational training.

It further demands:

Reduction of class size to a maximum of 30 or less. Immediate appointment of at least 1,000 regular teachers as well as additional clerks. Enlargement of the Bureau of Child Guidance staff. Medical and dental care for all children with expansion of the penny milk plan. Expansion of the hot lunch program.

Setting up of child care centers for pre-school age children, after school recreation and leisure time program; coordination of school activities with CDVO and AWVS.

Asking for continual revision of the school curriculum to meet changing war needs, the union urges extension of the activity program, wider application of the High School Victory Corps, extension of vocational training to academic schools, further development of workshop technique.

Reorganization of vocational school program with production for war needs is stressed as well as full use of the school plant for recreation, adult education and community activities.

Finally, the union asks that a citywide committee to coordinate the work of all institutions and agencies concerned with the health, welfare and education of youth be set up.

ACTION SLOW

Even when complaints are made, action against gougers is slow, he said. Retailers get a polite OPA note to desist. Only after several complaints are made and reported to OPA, is there any check-up. The resulting fine or reprimand is considered a joke to retailers and wholesalers.

The basic responsibility for the lax, inefficient method of price enforcement rests with the farm and monopolistic food interests represented in Congress and commonly known as the farm bloc, which continues to fight all controls. The bloc leads the fight against subsidies and roll-backs in order to push living cost even higher and increase the profits of the trusts.

A difficult price situation exists in New York City which has the worst record in the country. This situation is aggravated by the artificial separation between price and enforcement divisions in the OPA set-up here. County administrators of ration boards, who are volunteer workers, have steadily resisted effective price control. This is a sore spot which must be remedied.

Panels are weak in labor representation. In a city of seven million, there are only some 300 price volunteers to do the leg work on checking up violations and a handful of labor people on the panels.

Some five to ten thousand price volunteers are needed if the 17,000 retail food stores and 138,925 retail establishments are to be checked regularly.

The price enforcement job still remains labor's task on the home front. It is felt by labor and consumer groups that the fight for price enforcement includes:

Speedy action on subsidies and roll-backs to bring the cost of living to Sept. 1942 levels.

Recognition on the part of county administrators of the need for price enforcement.

Greater labor representation on price panels with a huge enrollment of price volunteers.

And coordination of price, enforcement and rationing divisions in the OPA.

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Press Kills Big Council Story--Only 'Daily' Had It

If you want to be well informed you must read the Daily Worker. Here's proof.

On Tuesday afternoon there was an important meeting of the City Council at City Hall. The central question of discussion was a motion of Councilman Peter V. Caccione, Brooklyn Communist, to discharge from committee his resolution calling for a Council committee investigation of fifth column groups and individuals spreading race hatred.

Debate on the anti-race hate bill was beyond any question of doubt the highlight of the legislative session. It was a rough and noisy debate—the kind the big metropolitan papers generally report in detail and with relish. And unlike most discussions in the Council it was on an extremely important social problem.

But the New York Times, the Herald Tribune and liberal PM reported not a single word of this action of a branch of local government. Even the Mirror found it newsworthy enough for a few paragraphs.

Only the Daily Worker carried the complete story—a detailed two-column account of the meeting.

Perhaps the Times, Tribune and PM were trying to protect the reactionary Council majority who defeated Caccione's motion and blocked the investigation. Or are they opposed to taking legislative action against fascist race-haters?

At any rate, this act of news suppression was a disservice to the readers of these newspapers and the fight against pro-Axis philosophies all over America.

Yes, the Daily Worker should be a MUST on your reading list.

Caccione Child Care Plan Hailed

By Ann Rivington

Prominent child care experts and women union leaders of New York City, both AFL and CIO, yesterday joined in urging support for the resolution on child care introduced in the City Council Tuesday afternoon by Councilman Peter V. Caccione.

The resolution, introduced by Mr. Caccione as a companion piece to another resolution called on New York Congressmen to vote for increased allotments for mothers whose husbands are in the armed forces, called on the Mayor to:

(1) Set up an immediate, city-wide, coordinated program for nursery schools and after-school care.

(2) Coordinate this program with the public school system of the city, using school buildings and teachers for administration.

(3) Make a "strong presentation" to Governor Dewey to grant to this city at least half the two and a half million dollar fund the State

has available for child care.

This fund, it pointed out, has been so "hemmed in by red tape" that a very small percentage of it has been used for war production but for work in other industries to release men for the armed forces. It will also help army wives to increase their family budget by going to work in industry.

The resolution is a very fine one," commented Mrs. Elinor S. Gimbel, chairman of the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime.

Gertrude Lane, organizer of Local 6, Hotel and Club Employees, AFL, told the Daily Worker that such a

proposal as that of Councilman Caccione would mean "capable teachers and proper care for the children."

"Yes, it's a very good resolution," she said. "It covers a number of important questions, such as money, adequate facilities and administration. You can put me down in favor of that resolution."

The emphasis on the need for a coordinated program is especially important, pointed out Josephine Timms, secretary-treasurer of the American Communications Association, CIO.

Miss Timms summed it up: "If such a resolution is adopted—and acted on—it will make

Heard Officer Say They Dragged Negro 4 Miles

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALBANY, Ga., Oct. 6.—Mrs. Olivia Edwards, testifying yesterday in Federal Court here where three former law officers are on trial charged with violating federal civil liberties statutes, said she heard one of the defendants, Frank E. Jones, former Newton (Ga.) policeman, tell Sheriff Claude Screws that a mob had dragged a Negro prisoner four miles.

"We've dragged him four miles, so we might as well drag him on in," Mrs. Edwards said Jones told Screws, when the latter ordered the policeman to "bring the prisoner on in."

It was revealed that the prisoner, Robert Hall, 30, died in a hospital the next day. He had been shot, tied behind an automobile and dragged over the country roads and through town and village streets as punishment for allegedly stealing an automobile tire.

Jim Bob Kelly, Sheriff Screws' deputy, is the third man on trial for Hall's murder.

'We Have the Ships For Invasion'—Kilgore

(Continued from Page 1)

an apprentice training program rather than on recruiting older and more experienced seamen, to wage inequalities and to "employment uncertainties."

The committee declared that shipping agencies have been doing a "competent job," but pointed to large-scale waste of shipping space, port facilities in New York Harbor and elsewhere and of manpower, particularly of longshore labor on the East Coast.

Much of this waste the committee attributed to the "divided responsibility" between the Army and the War Shipping Administration in the control of shipping and it urged that over-all power to run the nation's shipping be vested in USA.

URGES UNITED NATIONS BOARD

At the same time, the committee urged a United Nations shipping board to plan the most effective use of shipping resources and which would replace the present Anglo-American combined shipping adjustment board.

The committee made a powerful argument for concentrating available shipping for the European offensive.

"While sufficient to maintain limited offensives in several theaters of war, there are not enough ships to support supreme offensives in all," the committee pointed out.

The committee emphasized too, that diversion of shipping to the Pacific area at this time is wasteful.

"We are in the midst of a mighty offensive on the continent which has already brought Italy to her knees," the report said. "To divert ships from the European theatre now would choke off our greatest offensive in midstream."

Citing specific facts showing that ships to the Pacific area take at least three times as long for a round trip, the committee said.

In short, concentrating shipping in the Atlantic is three times as effective as in the Pacific, three times as many troops can be transported, three times the volume of munitions can be carried to batter down the more powerful enemy.

And the committee added the startling revelation that "in the case of Russia, shipping space has been allocated 'for only two-thirds of the munitions and food promised under the protocol.'

CRITIZES STRATEGY

In an implied criticism of our military strategy, the report said that the shortage of shipping in the first year of the war "made our planning cautious, even over-cautious."

While reporting that troop shipments abroad have been speeded up, the committee found "we are still sending troops overseas at barely half the rate achieved in the last war, when our shipping supply was far less than it is now."

Indicating that it believes that present estimates of shipping needed to maintain troops in the field are too high, the committee said:

"Supply and maintenance tonnage formulas do not reflect the lessons of actual experience. They include not only munitions but immense quantities of clothing and non-combatant equipment. Cutting them would inspire economies of packaging and stowing and would compel development of local resources."

DIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY

The committee also found that "divided responsibility between military and civilian administration prevents that proper balancing and blending of cargoes which is so essential for maximum utilization of our cargo capacity."

It pointed out that unified control would lead to substantial savings in use of cargo space.

The committee paid a tribute to the Nation's seamen, and said "they and their organizations, particularly the National Maritime Union, have acquitted themselves with honor. The appreciation of the American people is theirs."

But the committee declared that WSA has failed "to utilize fully the still large reserve of experienced seamen now ashore."

It attributed this failure to the fact that WSA is concentrating on

Registration Rises Slightly On Fifth Day

Registration in Brooklyn, Manhattan and the Bronx showed a slight improvement in most cases according to Tuesday's tabulations, and observers in the progressive political field were hopeful that Wednesday's turnout would tip the scales to bring the over-all total on a par with previous election years.

The slight increases in the registration Tuesday showed these results in the principal boroughs:

Brooklyn: Jumped from 17 per cent to 15 per cent below 1939 and 1942 tabulations.

Manhattan: Tuesday's figures kept an even pace with Monday's but were 16 per cent below 1942 and 17 per cent below 1939.

Bronx: As compared with Brooklyn and Manhattan, the Bronx was only 8 per cent below the 1939 registration figures.

Queens: Registration in this borough was best of all. Tabulations showed a slight increase over the 1939 results.

FIGURES RISE

It was expected that yesterday's registration would drastically increase the final totals. These expectations were based upon last-day tabulations in previous years which invariably showed around a 40 per cent boost. For instance, in the 1942 registrations, Brooklyn increased its total from 454,000 to 747,000 on the final day.

In that year Manhattan jumped from 313,000 to 505,000 on the last day. However, in past registration years, the final day fell on Saturday, a day when many workers were free in the afternoons. Due to the interruption in registration this year because of the Jewish holidays, the final day was Wednesday. However, it was hoped that yesterday's totals would measureably boost the final totals.

Meanwhile, the CIO Council, its community councils and unions went to town" yesterday in scouring the city for additional registrations. A break-down in assembly district registration enabled the CIO to single out the weak spots and to send scores of CIO shop chairmen into those areas to get the registration out. Loud speakers were used in shops to get the laggards out to the booths. Hundreds were reached in this manner.

The shape-up system of the CIO Council, its apprenticeship system of hiring is wasteful and inefficient; it should be tolerated no longer," the committee said.

It contrasted the increased efficiency of longshore operations in San Francisco with the wastefulness of the "Anglo-American combined shipping adjustment board."

The committee made a powerful argument for concentrating available shipping for the European offensive.

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Too Busy to Celebrate



Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Avery, 75, of Long Beach, Calif., are shown celebrating their Golden Wedding Anniversary at the aircraft plant where they work. They said they were just too busy doing their work to bother about a special party. Anniversary cake was included in the box lunch.

Fitzgerald Tops Detroit Primary

(Continued from Page 1)

campaign, attempting to exploit the anti-Negro riots were decisively repudiated. Edward A. Carey, city employee who issued a Hitlerite leaflet of the vilest anti-Semitic character, drew less than a thousand and voted for Mayor.

NEGRO-BAITER LAGS

Virgil Chandler, Negro-baiter and spokesman of the National Workers League leaders under indictment by the Federal Government for his role in the Sojourner Truth riots, was near the bottom of the list with 5,604 votes.

A newcomer in the field who issued an anti-Negro program, Stanley Kotylo, was also repudiated decisively.

The primaries have placed organized labor and the progressive forces in the city which had united around Fitzgerald in a favorable position to expand and consolidate their forces for the election on Nov. 2. It is widely felt that this primary victory and the brief campaign conducted by those forces have laid the base and will have profound effect on the 1944 elections.

WANT TO WORK

A committee of rank and file drivers, members of Local 584, yesterday issued a statement that said:

"We want to work. We want to deliver milk. We ask only that our case be heard and action taken on our grievances."

Their statement, which they sent to Mayor LaGuardia and members of the City Council urged the appointment of an impartial investigating committee by city authorities.

"We are ready to go back to work," it said. "We are anxious to go back to work, but we are entitled to a hearing."

They said the Office of Defense Transportation Wartime decision, which precipitated the stoppage, meant the following:

1. Impossible work loads threatening accidents and deterioration of equipment.

2. Inhuman hours of work, affecting workers' health.

3. Layoff of approximately 1,000 regularly employed workers.

They described the Wartime ruling as "company-inspired scheme to reap profits at the expense of the public and the workers, without regard to safeguarding necessary equipment."

"We are now working on a skip-day basis," said the statement.

"We were promised that the loads would not be increased. We were promised that workers would not be laid off. Why should these promises be broken?"

The statement ends with an appeal:

"We are aware of our responsibilities to the people of New York City."

"We are anxious to live up to them, beginning this week. The class begins at 8:40 P.M.

A course in the history of the American labor movement is given in the same evening at 6:30, with Mark Rosenberg as instructor. The background of present-day unionism will be traced. Such men as Sylvia, Powderly, Gompers, Parsons, DeLeon, Debs, Lewis, Foster, and so on will be evaluated.

Registration continues this week in the office of the Workers School, Room 301, 35 E. 12th St.

Union Lookout

American Safety Razor Co. executives, who used, metaphorically at least, to keep a sharp edge on blades with union organizers in mind, now have one of the best working relationships with the CIO of any firm in the Greater New York area. Local 1225 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, won an election there and a contract after bitter months of negotiation during which management and labor kept in separate rooms and an arbitrator ran back and forth between them.

The union's participation in the Third War Loan drive more than anything else served to break down management's old hostilities to organization. Sam Kantor, organizer, approached Milton Damon, company president, with an offer for united efforts. Departmental competition was organized under union initiative. Every department took a name and campaigned to be the winner. Management offered to match union purchases bond for bond and dollar for dollar.

At big day and night shift celebrations climaxing the drive, management announced its additional purchase of half a million dollars worth of bonds on its own account. Damon praised Kantor so highly at the meetings that now they're known to the workers as Damon and Pythias. A new campaign—this time for blood donors—was launched immediately. With labor-management cooperation, the safety razor's being sharpened now to cut Hitler's throat.

Painters Local 848 sent a resolution to the AFL convention now in session at Boston urging American participation in the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee. Morris Davis, secretary, reports. The union sent a similar letter to the general executive board of the Brotherhood of Painters.

Howard McSpadden of Electrical Workers' Local 3, was elected president of the Building and Construction Trades Council recently. He succeeds Thomas Murray, who resigned when he became president of the State Federation of Labor. Charles W. Hanson, state president of the Carpenters Union, was elected Council first vice-president.

A. A. Hartwell, who formerly held an executive position with the Recruitment and Manning Organization of the War Shipping Administration, has been appointed an international representative by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. He will assist the general officers in handling organization and in coordinating legislative and political activity, working out of the national office in New York. Hartwell formerly worked with the OPA in New York and before that was an official of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Waiters Local 1, AFL, is scheduled to open negotiations on approximately 465 contracts during the next few days, according to Secretary Charles Spinner. The local will seek raises ranging from \$3 to \$5 for about 3,000 members.

The New York Dressmakers Union has already sold enough war bonds to pay for two Liberty ships named after Benjamin Schlesinger and Morris Sigman, former presidents of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The union is doubling its goal, making it \$8,000,000 now, and will provide two additional ships. These will be named after Morris Hillquit and Meyer London, lawyers who were associated with the ILGWU for years.

Haas Urges AFL End Anti-Negro Bans

(Continued from Page 1)

employed Negroes are already living there."

CHALLENGES AFL ON ISSUE

"Where will the American Federation of Labor find itself on its 70th birthday?" he asked the delegates, putting to them "the challenges" involved in the barring of minorities from union membership.

"What allegiance will it hold from American working men and women? Will it be a select organization, chosen by some limited measurement of worthiness to join it? Or will it have a broad base upon which there can stand in dignity and strength American workers of any race, any creed and any color?"

American labor's intelligence and maturity on many matters, in comparison to World War I, was depicted by Haas in appealing for such "unity of purpose" as will prevent difficulties for labor and the nation at the end of the war. He urged that delegates be "realists" and not seek avoiding any problem lying ahead.

POST-WAR JOB NEEDS

"I point out to you that there will be this time one million Negroes in the armed services of this country whose integration into the economic life of the United States must be accomplished during the post-war adjustment period," Haas then emphasized. "There will be thousands of Spanish American soldiers and returned prisoners of war; some of whom who fought at Batataan. There will be tens of thousands of returned Jewish soldiers, and soldiers whose religious convictions are not those of the majority."

Then he asked: "Shall we greet these returned Americans with the grudging question: 'Will some one else get my job?' Or shall we rather say to ourselves: 'Will I help make this country where every man willing to work will have a job, and where none need be barred?'"

Pointing to the responsibility of labor to speak on the nation's needs, Haas stressed that the strength of labor and its "democratic structure" will determine the degree to which the nation's problems are solved."

Special thanks to the American Federation of Labor unions was brought to the convention today by Captain John R. Parry, representing the Navy Department, who spoke in regard to the "seabees." These members of the construction battalions of the armed forces are "60 to 65 per cent men," said Captain Parry, who spoke warmly of the heroism under fire of these plumbbers, carpenters, iron workers and members of other like trades.

HITS ANTI-LABOR ASSN.

Warning of the activities of the so-called American Christian Association, Judge Joseph A. Padway, counsel of the American Fed-

Memo to Pegler: Shipper Hails NMU

By Art Shields

Westbrook Pegler would have choked had he heard the president of the Stockyard Steamship Corp. dictate the letter to the National Maritime Union that appears on this page.

It tells of the heroism of seamen risking their lives to unload a cargo of ammunition and high explosives under the heaviest serial bombardment at a Sicily port.

The seamen didn't have to do it. They volunteered to do longshoremen's duty 16 hours a day, while firing the "ack-ack" guns at night, speed the offensive.

All this with hardly any sleep for a week.

Bombs burst and ships sank around them while they worked, but they never quit once.

SHINING EXAMPLE

And the company president, L. N. Stockard, wrote the NMU that—

"... we want to express our sincere thanks and appreciation for their (the crew's) exemplary

conduct in the face of grave danger," says the letter, signed by President L. N. Stockard.

"We feel sure," he continued, "this will stand out as a shining example of cooperation between members of your union and our armed forces, which is as vitally necessary for the successful prosecution of the war," he added.

The incident occurred at the height of the Sicily invasion, when Nazi planes were bombing the ships in waves of 60.

Nazi after wave of enemy war birds was pounding our ships and strafing the troops that had landed when the seamen volunteered.

SEAMEN VOLUNTEERED

As we said, the seamen didn't have to do it. The combined British-American command had assigned a group of Royal Engineers to unload the cargo.

But the stuff wasn't moving fast enough. The Britishers worked hard but they weren't cargo men. And the troops ashore were crying

for more shells.

Then the Yankee seamen intervened.

Their spokesman, Danny Goodman, NMU delegate on this ship, asked Captain McClintock to let the crew do the work.

No overtime pay would be asked. The seamen wanted nothing except American victory.

"The stuff began moving two and a half times faster after the seamen went to work," said Goodman yesterday.

"We discharged the cargo four days faster than the Army expected."

"Most of the men weren't out of their clothes for seven to eight days and nights in succession."

Dive bombers and level bombers were hammering the cargo fleet by daylight and dark.

Near misses knocked Goodman and his buddies around.

And more than one ship went up in flames.

But still the men worked without rest.

"

"One seaman who was convalescing from spinal meningitis worked by our side," said Goodman.

"

"I saw his knees buckle one day, but he staggered to his feet and went back on the job. The troops couldn't wait for the stuff."

This seaman, incidentally, had insisted on leaving a hospital in the Persian Gulf against the doctors' protest to ship out again.

SHOOTING DOWN NAZIS

"We didn't need lights at night," said Goodman. "The skies were ablaze from the bombardment."

They blazed brightest when Nazi planes were crashing in flames.

That happened often. And merchant seamen were the gamblers much of the time.

The Stockard boat had delivered a cargo to Soviet hands at a Mid-Eastern port before coming to Sicily. The crew spent nine months at sea, with a day ashore before arriving in New York.

isn't clear yet.

"Mazey," says The

Militant, "makes a pretense of fighting for a militant (in the Trotskyite sense—ed.) program, but at the same time he remains in the Reuther caucus, propping it up with his prestige and inducing militants from other locals to join it."

The New Leader more cautious in its attacks on the war and the

President, omits all reference to labor's no-strike pledge, casually dismisses support to President Roosevelt through a quote from an anonymous UAW leader who warns that "unless FDR delivers to labor, the anti-Roosevelt feeling is going to be terrific," then throws in this revealing note:

"

The only hope for the Communists lies in 'unity' for it would help addres (George Addes, present UAW secretary-treasurer) in check."

Contrariwise—the only hope for

The New Leader, the Militant and The Call is disunity and delegates to the UAW convention might well

keep that in mind as they appraise Reuther and the faction which

Mazey engineers on his behalf.

"

Reuther takes the bit in his teeth and stands 60 per cent of the way.

Mazey, not seeking national office, takes the same bit and carries it all the way. Let's look at these publications and see what the program looks like, right in the horse's mouth.

OPPOSE WAR EFFORT

Red-baiting and anti-Soviet propa

ganda isn't all these three disrupt

ers have in common. The

Call and Militant openly and The

New Leader in its own special

round-about way: oppose labor's

strike, oppose labor's support to

President Roosevelt and his war

polices, oppose the CIO's Political

Action Committee to put the sup

port to work, and oppose additional

pay for additional production.

"

Take a look at The Call of Oct.

8. Its UAW article is headed:

"

Vigorous action must be

taken on real independent political

action, abandonment of no strike

policy, honest appraisal of the role

of Roosevelt administration today."

The same issue says this of Reuther's champion, Mazey:

"

The figure to whom most of

the progressive and fighting local

forces look for the championing of

a really advanced program is Emil

Mazey, president of the Briggs Local

in Detroit."

TROTZYKITES LAUD MAZEEY

The Trotskyites' Militant, sup

pressed from the mists because of

its seditionist anti-war poison, gives

Mazey credit for bringing the

convention resolutions demanding

abandonment of labor's no-strike

pledge and for praising for the

launching of a labor party, which

would undermine support to the

President.

The Militant's complaint, of

course, is that Mazey doesn't even

go far enough but it establishes his

connection with Reuther, if that

useful.

The September figure compares

with 1,000,000 in August and 1,

700,000 in September, 1942.

"

JOBLESS FIGURE DROP DURING SEPTEMBER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UP)—

Unemployment dropped to 800,000, the lowest level on record, the Census Bureau re

ported today.

The September figure compares

with 1,000,000 in August and 1,

700,000 in September, 1942.

"

OCTOBER 16TH IS THE DATE

WEBSTER HALL, 119 E. 11 St.

SPARKLING ENTERTAINMENT

WITH

FRANKIE NEWTON

and his Cafe Society Orch.

ADMISSION \$1.00 plus tax

IN ADVANCE 75¢ at all Bookshops

"

ATTENTION YCLERS!!!

In celebration of the YCL Convention the Unity Dance Committee and the N.Y. State Committee of the League are cooperating to give

you a gala good time at the UNITY DANCE. Come One—Come All.

"

CLIMAXING 20 YEARS OF SERVICE TO AMERICA AND DEDICATED TO

MARXIST-LENINIST EDUCATION FOR VICTORY

Cards Even Series as Cooper Hurls 4-3 Win

Mort Gives 6 Hits; Slats Marion, Ray Sanders Ram Homers off Ernie Bonham

CARDS	001	300	000	—4	7	2
YANKS	000	100	002	—3	6	0

By C. E. Dexter

A grim and gray-faced Mort Cooper, who learned a few hours before he was to have taken the mound against the Yanks that his dad had passed away in Missouri, pitched one of the finest games of his brilliant career to defeat the Yankees in the crucial second game of the World Series and thereby even the classic at one game apiece. The score was 4-3 and another immense crowd of 68,578 fans packed the Stadium to witness the struggle although wholly ignorant of the drama taking place on the field as the Cooper brothers, Mort and Walker, played with heavy hearts and grim, tight lips.

Behind Mort's wonderful six-hit hurling the never-say-die Cards stole a leaf from the Yanks' book by scoring three of their four runs on homers by Slats Marion and Ray Sanders, a couple of skinny kids.

The victory followed the 1942 pattern. Last year the Cards dropped the first game to the Yanks only to sweep the next four. They dropped the first game Tuesday and then came through yesterday. They will be twice as tough to beat, if that is at all possible.

The homers by Marion and Sanders were the decisive blow off Ernie Bonham and despite a threatening Yank rally in the ninth inning, they won the game.

Marion's homer, only the second ever for him, came in the third inning with one on. It was a low line drive that landed about 12 feet inside the left field foul line. Sanders' homer came in the next inning with Whitey Kurowski on first. This smash was another line drive that just fell into Ruthville in right field. Outfielder Bud Metheny made a leaping attempt to nab the ball but only got a bruised shoulder in return as he rammed into the short brick "fence."

The capacity crowd sat under lovely blue skies and bright sun to watch Cooper and Ernie Bonham match control, curves and speed in this crucial second game of the series. Bonham went eight innings before retiring for a pinch hitter.

Cooper lasted the whole game despite the fact the Yanks put on a desperate last inning rally that scored two runs and had the Cards reeling. This rally was sparked by Billy Johnson's line drive double to left center and Charlie Keller's soaring triple far over leftfielder Danny Litwhiler's head. But with none out and a man on third Bill Dickey, Nick Ettin and Joe Gordon could do nothing at all as Cooper pitched his heart out for his first win over an American League team. Ettin's bounder to Klein did bring Keller across with the third Yankee run but that was all and the series was tied again as it was last year.

BONHAM STREAKY

Ernie Bonham was the losing pitcher of course and most of his trouble stemmed from his unevenness. At times he would throw across six or seven consecutive strikes and at other times he would toss in six bad balls. A little bit of strategy on the part of Southworth gave the Cards their first run. Bonham, for the first two innings, had been grooving the first ball and getting one up on the Cards. But Billy gave them orders to hit at the first pitch in the third inning. Marion did, and this kid who hit only one homer all year, stepped into the ball and sent it riding into the left field stands.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are \$1 per line (words to a line—3 lines minimum). Send copy to the Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight
Manhattan

FOOL DANCING. Instruction beginners advanced; leads of fun for everyone. Refreshments. New Folk Dance Studio, 442 West St. 6:30 P.M.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

CLASSES BEGIN TONIGHT in economic geography, child behavior, song writing, short story, public speaking, philosophy, psychology, etc. Dr. Henry Kirschner, Herbert Haasrech, Jean Karavina, Arthur Gold, and others. \$5 to union members. Address for registration: 1 Astor Place, N.Y.C. Open 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1943

HERO!



Mort Cooper

★ THE STARS SPEAK ★

Mort Cooper

"I was fast and my arm feels fine right now. I fed screwballs to Keller and Metheny and fork balls to Gordon and they seemed to fool those boys."

Slats Marion

"I hit a fast ball on that home run. Say, the New York air must be good for me. The only other homer I hit all year was at the Polo Grounds. Wish I had another one on that drive that went foul on Tuesday."

Ray Sanders

"That homer was the biggest thrill of my life, but I didn't think about it until afterwards. It's the dream of every ball player to hit a Homer that wins a World Series game. What did I hit? I think it was a fast ball... I don't know what it really was."

Billy Southworth

"The Cooper boys are fine, conscientious fellows, and although their father died today, they went in and did a fine job. Mort's work didn't surprise me. His shoulder was all right eight days ago, and he pitched 20 minutes batting practice Sunday, and looked just as good as he did today."

"I suggested to the boys that if the services for their father could be postponed until Saturday, they would be able to travel west with the club. Of

couse, that's their concern, it may be necessary for them to go by plane tomorrow night. I think the boys' father would have wanted them to pitch and win today."

"I am picking Brazil for tomorrow. I think the team showed its real stuff today."

Ernie Bonham

"Maybe we didn't beat 'em. But we sure scared 'em in the ninth. Tomorrow it another day."

Joe Gordon

"Well, we couldn't do it."

Bud Metheny

"I'd caught a ball if it had been two inches lower. It just grazed my finger tips."

Joe McCarthy

"Three catchers of line drives beat us, all made by Klein. He caught hard hit balls by Johnson and Stainback, and his catch of Dickey's wallop in the ninth was the break of the game. But that's baseball. Metheny jumped for Sanders' Homer, he would have got it if it hadn't hit the top of the wall. I'm picking Borowy for tomorrow."

Howard Kristol

"The Cards are showing their stuff now. I hope I don't ever have to be used as a relief pitcher in this series."

Soldiers in New Delhi Pick Cards to Triumph

(L.A. Floyd (Bucky) Walter, former sports writer of the San Francisco News and new editor of the world-known GI round-up, "International of America," in the Far East, summarizes the serviceman's opinion of the world series in the following article.—Ed. note.)

By LT. FLOYD (BUCKY) WALTER (Editor of the CBI Roundup)

Written for United Press

NEW DELHI, Oct. 5 (UPI)—The battle lines are sharply drawn in support of either the Yankees or the Cardinals today at "Duration Den," the Red Cross sanctuary where G.I. freethinkers sit around when off duty and toss the verbal medicine ball on every subject from the latest pachinko of their first sergeant to the turn of events in Italy.

The cross-section of opinion favors the Cardinals to repeat in six games. Plenty of ruppes will change hands throughout this theatre on the result.

Sgt. Thomas B. Admirest is positive of the Cardinals' superiority.

"St. Louis," Admirest stated dogmatically to his "duration den" audience, "will win four straight."

Admirest's home town is Clayton, Mo.

Pvt. John Flynn of Brooklyn, put in his car, opining:

"The Cards ought to do it in six games."

Then he added, with delightful Brooklyn loyalty:

"But the Bums could take either, even in their present condition."

Two other khaki-clad from Misouri, Sgt. Kenneth F. Ruhne of Kansas City and Pvt. William J. Zett of Kirwoe, aided their voices to the swelling volume in support of skipper Billy Southworth's minnows.

Tall, bespectacled Sgt. Bruce Pearl of Detroit represented the New York supporters.

"The Yanks," he challenged, "will win in six games. They'll do it because of their consistency of team play and good pitching. Spud Chandler is the best hurler in the world."

The play of the game was again made by Harry Walker in center field. In the fifth inning Stainback caught one and sent it whistling away so none of the fielders were anywhere near it—that is no one but Walker who ran the well-known country mile before putting it down with one hand over his shoulder. . . . The kid's getting more sensational every day but still has one weakness—fielding ground balls. When he overcomes that he'll be the best baseball's seen in many a day.

Joe Gordon, the hero of Tuesday's game, did very little yesterday. He got a hit, a sharp single to center in the fifth, but struck out once, flied out once and popped out once. His pop foul ended the game.

LOW DOWN-

The Cards Are a Fighting Team That Never Knows Defeat

NAT LOW

(Yankee Stadium—such a nice place)

Well, that's better. Much better.

The Cards were back to normal and so were the Yanks. The Redbirds just didn't feel at home until they had given the Yanks an edge in the first game. They did it last year and they repeated this year. . . . No matter who you root for you have to admit it takes a lot of real resilience to bounce back like that after first game defeats.

And the Cards are not proud, either. They watched Joe Gordon slam his all-important Homer in the opening game and said, "Fellers, isn't it nice the way he does it?"

Let's play copy cat."

So let's play copy cat. So two of the leanest, hungriest, skinniest young men you ever can hope to see proceed to do something which has always been reserved for "her-men." The boys, in other words, hit homers. One to left field and one to right field—just to show they're not discriminatory.

You may have seen better pitchers in your time, but I'll take Mort Cooper. The hound-faced farm boy was grim and his heart was heavy, yet he pitched with a fire and cunning which was wonderful to see. Mort was very deliberate. He measured every pitch, as if pulling the string down the middle. He was invariably ahead of the batters, getting across that very important first strike with clockwork regularity.

And the only time he was hit hard was in the ninth inning when his shoulder began to hurt. But he still had enough left to pull the string out of three batters whose home run potential is terrific—Dickey, Etten, Gordon.

A sweet bit of strategy on the part of the Cardinal braintrust led directly to the first run and possibly changed the whole complexion of the game. . . . During the first two innings the Cards couldn't do a thing with Bonham because Ernie was sneaking over a "soft ball" for the first strike. This put the Card hitters in a hole immediately, whereas upon Ernie could then blow his fast one through. . . . But to start the third inning Southworth gave instructions to hit that first pitch—the "soft ball"—and hit it they did. Marion, who has never been mistaken for a slugger, belted Bonham's soft ball like a DiMaggio and sent it winging into the stands. . . . This perked the whole team up and served to bring back some of the spirit they may have lost from the opening day defeat.

In the very next inning Musial did the same thing—stepped into the first pitch. It was a foul but on the next one he rapped a sharp single into center. After that came Kurowski's single and Sanders' home run.

The Yanks didn't get anything resembling a hit until the fourth inning when old man Frankie Crosetti attempted to bunt and hit a little blooper over first base. Even that would have been caught had not first baseman Sanders slipped on the field as he backed up. . . . Crosetti is like the Crosetti of old, hitting in the clutch, fielding well and always "talking it up."

This Billy Johnson, though, is the boy. Johnson, a raw rookie: this year who has already become one of the leading hitters of the Yanks, is the only man in the series to get four hits. Billy hasn't had much play in the field but at the plate he is cocky, confident and patient. His stance, swing and thick, strong arms are enough to stunt the growth of any pitcher.

The play of the game was again made by Harry Walker in center field. In the fifth inning Stainback caught one and sent it whistling away so none of the fielders were anywhere near it—that is no one but Walker who ran the well-known country mile before putting it down with one hand over his shoulder. . . . The kid's getting more sensational every day but still has one weakness—fielding ground balls. When he overcomes that he'll be the best baseball's seen in many a day.

Joe Gordon, the hero of Tuesday's game, did very little yesterday. He got a hit, a sharp single to center in the fifth, but struck out once, flied out once and popped out once. His pop foul ended the game.

Some wise-alecks in the bleachers were shining mirrors at the plate, reflecting the sun into the eyes of the batters. At one time the men in the press box counted no less than six of the mirrors at work at the same time. . . . Sorry to say they were directed at the St. Louis batters. . . . Evidently phony, tin-horn gamblers.

That Cardinal infield, as well as Mort Cooper, showed its mettle in the sixth inning when Crosetti's walk and Metheny's free ticket to first because of a tipped bat put two on and none out. The score at the time was 4-1 and the meat end of the Yankee batting order was coming up. . . . Cooper pitched cautiously to Johnson, a ball, outside. A strike, low. Then a curve on the outside and Billy hit it to Marion who smothered it—over to Klein at second—over to Sanders and it was two out. . . . Then Mort got Keller on an easy pop to right field and the threat was over as quickly as it had begun.

The ninth inning was a tense one but again Cooper proved up to the situation. After Keller's triple had brought in Johnson, Mort got Dickey on a fly to Klein, got Etten on a grounder to Klein, and then made Gordon pop an easy foul to catcher Cooper. When Cooper grabbed the ball as if to catch it, Whitey Kurowski hugged and kissed him, the Cards walked off the field and Mort Cooper, bent his head and climbed down the dugout stairs, elbowing his way quietly through the crowds.

Brasile against Borowy today. . . . Borowy's good, but watch this slow, "nothing" ball Brasile throws. . . . It'll drive the Yanks crazy.

WANT-ADS

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Phone ALgonquin 4-7854 for the nearest station where to place your Want-Ad.

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FURNISHED APARTMENT TO SHARE (Manhattan)

60TH, 409 E. (Ave. B) Young woman wanted to share in furnishing Tudorville apartment. Call evenings.

FUR COATS FOR SALE

MURKRAT DYED CONEY Coats \$4.50.

Benefit Coat, Ladies' size 12, \$4.50.

Prices: Charlie Zucker, 765 W. 20th St. LO. 5-5758. Open late.

WANTED—BABY CARRIAGE

WANTED—Used metal stroller. Call BU. 4-7032 after 6 P.M.

VETERANS FALL DANCE

Ralph Hayes and His Orchestra

Saturday Night, Oct. 9

Admission 85¢ — At Door \$1.10
tax incl.

Tickets at: VETERANS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE—OFFICE, 100 Fifth Ave. and Bookshops

Cafe Society Entertainment

Manhattan Center

MAIN BALLROOM

Constant Reader

By SENDER GARLIN

THE use of Reader's Digest in the New York schools is optional, educational authorities sought to explain last year when Communist Councilman Peter V. Caccione called their attention to the fact that this agency of defeatism was befuddling the minds of thousands of students. This was a weak alibi, for it is undeniable that Reader's Digest has a quasi-official status in the city's schools and is constantly referred to, recommended and utilized in classes.

But no such alibi, however feeble, can be offered to explain the Course of Study and Syllabus in Modern History approved for use in the city high schools by the Board of Education. This outline, prepared by a group of teachers consisting of Social-Democrats and Coughlin sympathizers, is a shocking document. Its sanction by the Board of Education is inexorable.

Approximately 400,000 students in the city's high schools are being "guided" by this syllabus. It is therefore pertinent to inquire whether its use contributes to building morale for victory over the Axis.

The Soviet Union is the most powerful (and effective) of our allies in the United Nations coalition. Tributes to its people, its fighting Red Army, and its Commander-in-Chief Joseph Stalin have come from leaders of all civilized countries engaged in the struggle against the Axis foe. The whole world acknowledges not only the great fight of the Soviet people against the Nazis, but millions—particularly since the war—have come to understand the basic social and political forces in Soviet life which have made possible such epic achievements.

Nevertheless, in an officially sponsored syllabus for use in the high schools in the largest city in the world the Soviet Union is placed in the same "totalitarian" category as Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. The USSR is accused of "denying the validity of democracy's supreme respect for the integrity of the individual," a malicious fiction which is the stock-in-trade of the professional anti-Soviets.

Under the heading "Evolution of Communism," the syllabus poses a number of questions which are more in the nature of didactic assertions. For

Students Get Poisoned As 'Educators' Cheer

example: "(1) Is education in Russia developing those qualities necessary for life in a democracy? (2) Is a classless society developing in Russia or are new classes coming into existence? (3) Is the new constitution a reality or a piece of paper? (4) Was the continued terror against 'Trotskyites' necessary to save the Revolution or was it an attempt of those in power to keep power?" And finally, "Are Fascism, Nazism and Communism all leading to the same goal, or are they different from each other in both method and ends?"

These are not questions. They are anti-Soviet, propagandist assertions and they have no place in the public schools. There is no doubt, however, that this is the type of stuff that meets with the enthusiastic approval of the notorious Coughlin who, at great expense to the public, could find no trace of Fascist activity in the schools.

The authors and sponsors of this propaganda tract misnamed a syllabus cannot argue (as has been done in the case of Reader's Digest) that its purpose is merely to "stimulate" discussion, for there is evidence completely refuting such a reckless contention. For instance, in listing "The Constitution of 1935" under Soviet Political Activities, it is described as: "democratic on paper, totalitarian in practice." This is stimulation for fascist thinking, and no amount of jesuitical argument can conceal this fact. Moreover, these self-styled scholars should know that the Soviet Constitution was adopted, not in 1935, but in 1918.

There is more of this foul stuff. "Why," ask the sly pundits who got up the syllabus, "could England, Scandinavia and the U.S. remain democratic in the face of economic stress whereas Germany, Italy and Russia resorted to dictatorship?"

The Soviet-Finnish war is described as "expansion in the Baltic," an interpretation popularized by Baron von Mannerheim, butcher of the Finnish people and adjutant of Hitler.

There is a stingy reference to collective security but is significant that the authors of the syllabus direct teachers to "omit details of specific agreements."

This shameful document known as a Syllabus needs looking into by responsible authorities, and by parents. For its teachings are calculated to inspire—not a desire to defeat the Nazi foes of world civilization—but a crusade against our great allies, the Soviet people.

There is a history behind them which traces back six years to a trench in Republican Spain.

The winter of 1937 was a bitter one for the young Republic of Spain. The war against fascism was only seven or so months old. Everywhere the Nazi—equipped and supported troops of Franco were driving the People's Army back. Bitter cold combined with lack of basic war materials and little food made the plight of the Government troops desperate.

At this time, like a flood of good, clean water, came strong, militant anti-fascists from the whole world.

From Germany itself and Italy too. From the United States and France and England and Yugoslavia and Mexico and every single nation in the world.

Nearby is a memorial to Kit Carson, the great Indian fighter who "upon this spot helped give California to the union."

On the bus going to Hollywood we engage a Negro night club entertainer and his charming wife in conversation. . . . They told us they thought very highly of "Watch on the Rhine" and "Mission to Moscow" and very little of "For Whom the Bell Tolls." . . . Told us there was very little discrimination against Negroes in Los Angeles. . . . At least they had not been subjected to any flagrant Jim Crow experience.

We pass tall, stately palm trees in front of gas stations, barber shops and real estate offices. . . . In the poorer sections of Hollywood neglected palm trees guard tumble-down shacks. . . . In the more exclusive parts of the city one cannot help marvelling at the architecturally perfect housing and gardening. . . . A sign reads "THIS garbige box is only for residents of the Lido Apartments—all others will be prosecuted." . . . The Hotel Stanley which is for patrons only, also warns trespassers that they will be dealt with according to law. . . . But Von's Grocery Store which is apparently in favor of democracy, recommends the "hoarding of war bonds," a slogan the entire country might well want to.

There is a serious housing shortage in Hollywood—rents are very high. . . . Our dinky downtown joint across the street from the Hollywood Canteen costs forty smackers a month. . . . Food is sky-high due to lack of OPA enforcement. . . . Coffee in ten cents everywhere. . . . A sign reads

"Second Cup \$100.00."

Hollywood lies at the foot of a high mountain range and when the sun sets the scene is terrific. . . . But after you get used to the scenery it sometimes takes years. . . . The place is very much like Fifth Avenue by day and Broadway at night. . . . A city of department stores, night clubs and movie palaces. . . . And all that goes with it. . . . A few miles beyond Hollywood are the film studios. . . .

Late at night a Mexican boy strolls with his girl. . . . A family of four emerges from the darkness of a Spanish-language movie theatre. . . .



Film Front

By DAVID PLATT

HOLLYWOOD (By Mail).—First observations when I arrived in Los Angeles . . . Dick Powell, the crooner and his family boarding a train at the Southern Pacific Railroad Station unnoticed except by your reporter. . . . The numerous women bus drivers and women going to work with lunch-pails under their arms indicating that Los Angeles knows there's a war on. . . .

The Hearst influence is an evil thing in this city. . . . The Hearst Examiner is more violently anti-Soviet than the New York Daily News if that is possible. . . . At the moment the paper that is spreading such vast quantities of confusion and defeatism throughout Southern California is deliberately mis-representing Earl Browder's Chicago speech to its readers. . . .

Main Street, Los Angeles is an enormously interesting street. . . . Here Mexicans, Filipinos, Chinese, Negroes, Indians, Jews, westerns and southern Americans rub elbows. . . . The armed forces are well represented on the street. . . . Superman hot-dogs sell for twenty cents. . . . A barber shop provides shower baths for a nominal sum. . . . Two aged Chinese, thinner than rails operate a small vegetable market. . . . In a Mexican cafe that serves enchiladas and tachos, a guitarist strums and sings a beautiful and stirring song about Pancho Villa. . . . A Dr. Palais advertises a thousand different varieties of medicinal herbs for sale. . . . Main Street has the only genuine American Indian band in the United States. . . . Across the street a cheap movie "Soulless" brings you the truth about birth control. . . . Cafes, movie and pawnshops make up a large part of the famous thoroughfare. . . . The street is colorful but prices are exorbitant on almost everything. . . . OPA price ceilings are nowhere enforced. . . . pity the poor foreigner who can't read or write and is gyped right and left. . . .

Late at night a Mexican boy strolls with his girl. . . . A family of four emerges from the darkness of a Spanish-language movie theatre. . . .

Radio

Buy a Bond Today
Back the Attack
1776, 1861, 1875

THURSDAY'S RADIO FEATURES

9:30 A.M.—WQXR, Pop Concert
10:30 A.M.—WQXR, Gilbert-Sullivan Music
7:00 P.M.—WQXR, Lisa Sergio, Comments
7:15 P.M.—WMCA, Five-Star Final—Sketch
7:30 P.M.—WQXR, Operetta Music
7:30 P.M.—WMCA, Johannes Steel, Comments

8:30 WEF—Studio Orchestra
WOR—Food—Alfred W. McCann
WOR—TV To Be Announced
WMCA—City—Comments
WQXR—Pop Concert

8:45 WEF—Robert St. John, News
WABC—This Life Is Mine—Sketch
8:55 WMCA—News

9:00 WEF—Lester Larson—Sketch
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WIE—Isabel Manning-Hewson
WABC—Valiani—Sketch

WQXR—Brennan—Sketch
10:30 WEF—Recorded Music

10:45 WEF—The Open Door—Sketch
WJZ—Roy Porter, News
WABC—Music—For Sketch

WQXR—Help Mate—Sketch
WOR—Lyrics by Loreta
WABC—The Baby—Sketch
WMCA—Hannomon Hill—Sketch

WQXR—Music; Recorded Music

11:30 WEF—Studio Orchestra

12:45 WEF—Piano Quartet

WOR—Talk—Lorraine Sherwood

WJZ—Quiz for Happiness

WABC—Bachor's—Children—Sketch

WQXR—News; People's Business

11:45 WEF—Road of Life—Sketch

WOR—Breakfast With Bruegel

WIE—Music—Larry Lee Taylor

WMCA—News Bulletins

11:55 WEF—Vic and Sade—Sketch

WABC—Music—Husband—Sketch

11:55 WEF—Snow—Village—Sketch

WJZ—Gilbert Martin, News

WABC—Bright Horizon—Sketch

11:45 WEF—Lombardo Records
WQXR—Concert Music

12:45 WEF—David Harum—Sketch

WJZ—Lulu Should Be Fun

WABC—Isabel Jenny's Stories

11:35 WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert

12:45 WEF—Artificial Music

WOR—Bea—Martha Deane—Talk

WQXR—Mrs. Cole—Talk

WABC—Kate Smith's Chat

12:45 WEF—Music—Carter, Comments

12:45 WEF—Music—Dr. Franklin C. Cole—Talk

WABC—Music—Carter, Comments

12:45 WEF—Music—Walter G. Cole—Talk

WQXR—Music—Walter G. Cole—Talk

12:45 WEF—Music—Walter G. Cole—Talk

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Double - Edged



Defeatist Policies of Reuther Group

DELEGATES to the Auto Workers Union convention are getting a first-hand taste of the fascist technique.

Enemies of the war policies of the nation are trying to disguise their opposition to the anti-Axis struggle by an orgy of red-baiting in the well-known manner of Goebels and Martin Dies.

The UAW, more than any other union, has had its experience with this sort of camouflage. For years it was plagued with the red-baiting antics of Homer Martin, later to find that Martin was doing the dirty work of Henry Ford.

The auto workers defeated and got rid of Martin because they refused to be stampeded by his red-baiting.

Now another choice collection of disruptors and saboteurs of the war effort has revived the ill-fated Martin method. Made up of Norman Thomas Socialists, New Leader Social-Democrats, Trotzkites, followers of John L. Lewis, Coughlinites and Ku Kluxers, this group, welded together by Walter Reuther, poses as the "militant champion" of labor's interests, as against the war effort.

Examine the program of each group comprising this collection, as reflected in their actions and in their newspapers, and you will find that each one is fundamentally opposed to the crucial war in which our nation is engaged. Their pretended "militant championship" of labor is the front behind which they carry on this opposition to the war effort.

What are the chief issues, regarding which they hope to confuse the delegates through their red-baiting technique? They are support for the second front, labor's no-strike pledge, incentive pay, full support to the President.

Is the second front a "Russian demand" upon America, "dictated" by Stalin, as this Reuther bunch says? America's foremost military men, as well as British and Canadian leading soldiers, have made it clear that the way to end the war in the quickest and cheapest way, in men and materials, is to attack across the Channel. To defeat Hitler quickly and decisively is in our interest, as it is in the interests of the Russians and all other peoples.

Is labor's no-strike pledge a "sacrifice" of labor's rights? Labor, above all others, wants to see the Axis crushed. It refuses to permit itself to be provoked by selfish or pro-fascist employers into actions that help the Axis, and has, therefore, voluntarily foregone wartime strikes. It has learned, too, that strikes in this war bring only defeat to the workers involved, as well as harm to the nation.

Is incentive pay a "sacrifice" of workers' interests? Exactly the opposite. Incentive pay is simply the policy of giving to the worker the earnings from increased production instead of having them go to swell employer profits.

Is support to FDR a sacrifice of labor's political independence? Again the opposite is true. To refuse to back a fourth term for Roosevelt, to organize a third party as is demanded by the Reuther crowd, is virtually to guarantee the victory of reaction and pro-fascists in next year's elections.

The Reuther group is trying to deceive the delegates into believing that these issues

Lessons for U.S. and Britain In Soviet Military Successes

By William Z. Foster

The basic explanation for the tremendous effort of the USSR which for two years has amazed the whole world, lies in the Socialist character of its regime. That the economic resources of the country are owned by the entire people, that the government is profoundly democratic, and that all sections of the population have economic and political interests in common, combine to give the USSR a military striking power unequalled by any other country on either side of the war. The greater tempo and intensity of the Soviet Union's war effort is exemplified by that country's much firmer national unity, the higher morale of its people and army, its complete industrial mobilization, and its more resolute and powerful military activities.

The fact that the Russians are fighting to defend their native land against history's most ruthless invaders lends great strength to their arms, but it is the Socialist character of their country that fires them with unbreakable solidarity and enables them to strike the terrific military blows that have shattered Hitler's Tojo's and Mussolini's plans of world conquest. It is a curious paradox of this war that the most profoundly peace-loving country, the one that led the world fight for collective security to prevent the war, has turned out to be the most effective warrior nation once the war has been thrust upon it. And fortunate, indeed, is it for the world that this is so, else the war would have long since been won by the fascists.

FIRM NATIONAL UNITY

The high quality of the war effort of the USSR is shown, first of all, by the incomparable solidarity of its people. Workers, peasants, intellectuals, united by the doubly effective bonds of patriotism and Socialism, are standing together in an unbreakable bloc and they are giving unequalled examples of sacrifice, work and courage in the factories and on the field of battle. Neither England nor the United States has achieved anything approaching the high solidarity of the Soviet people. The struggle that great groups of American industrialists and at least 90 per cent of the press are carrying on against our Commander-in-Chief, against the workers, against the labor movement and the defeatist maneuverings of fifth column politicians in Congress, all of which have paralyzing effects upon the national war effort, would be quite unthinkable in the thoroughly united USSR, and so would the less open but none-the-less dangerous defeatist opposition in Great Britain.

Germany and Japan, on the other side of the struggle, make a great show of national unity; but this is very largely on the surface. The so-called national unity of the fascist countries is in no sense comparable with the firm national unity of the Soviet people. In reality, in Germany and Japan there is much political opposition to the war on the part of workers, farmers and intellectuals, and even some sections of the capitalists, although all this is repressed by

the iron fascist tyranny. When the war ends and we get a more exact picture of what has been happening in Germany and Japan, undoubtedly we shall be amazed to learn the extent to which political disunity has slowed up the war effort of these two nations. Soviet national unity, which stands far above that of any other country, is the very foundation of its great military successes.

MOST EFFECTIVE ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION

Another basic source of the Soviet people's remarkable fighting power is the complete mobilization of their country's economic resources. This, also, is quite without a rival anywhere. Factories, farms, mines, railroads, banks—the entire industrial and economic resources—all work together, combined with a complete organization of manpower, as one great machine to turn out war munitions and civilian necessities. No less than the Soviet people's national unity and military prowess, their great industrial achievements have surprised the world, including Hitler, during this war. The transference of war factories far into the interior in the face of the invaders, the rebuilding of railroads destroyed by the enemy, the sheer heroism of the workers in the war plants, the achievement or record-breaking production despite the loss of many resources and vital production areas—are only a few facets of the "miracle" of Soviet wartime production.

In the United States and Great Britain, although grace to the big industrial plant they have achieved unparalleled industrial output, they nevertheless have nothing to compare with the intensity of war production in the USSR, with that country's utilization of the very last bit of its resources. The improvised methods of the Anglo-American government, designed to centralize and speed-up production, have only very partially overcome the inherent capitalist competitive-monopoly chaos with all its great loss of efficiency, in contrast with the great Socialist industrial machine in the USSR. In both Anglo-Saxon countries, especially the United States, maximum production is seriously hindered by the lack of government controls of national planning, by defeatist sabotaging efforts of defeatist attempts to switch the war away from Germany and against Japan, the prestige quarrels among the armed services and their leaders; the continuance, for political reasons, of antiquated harmful seniority systems in the Army and Navy, demagogic agitation on the home front against drafting fathers, etc.—none of which would be tolerated in the fighting USSR.

As for the Nazi army, it built up a frightening reputation of invincibility by smashing badly armed, taught and led armies. But its triumphant march was halted when it collided with the Red Army, despite the latter's lesser manpower and productive capacity. The physically and intellectually enslaved soldiers of the Nazi Wehrmacht have suffered one defeat after another at the hands of the free, brave and intelligent soldiers of the Soviet Union. The defense of Sevastopol, Leningrad, Moscow and Stalingrad, and the three great Russian offensives, represent all-out fighting on a more intense scale than anything ever achieved by the German army, or any other army.

Two great lessons from the mighty war effort of the USSR the Anglo-Saxon powers would do well to learn.

The first of these is that, even under the capitalist system, there is room for fundamental improvement in their war effort—in the strengthening of national unity, in the better centralization of production, in the more determined prosecution of military campaigns.

The second lesson is that when the Soviet military leaders urge the Anglo-American forces to launch the second front from they are not proposing something which they were the task up to them, would not themselves go through with. Any of the Soviet Union's three great offensives represented a greater effort for it than the opening of the second front would for Great Britain and the United States.

'Daily' Council News

Strengthening the Council

There have been a number of inquiries concerning the Council since the publication in this column two weeks ago of some proposals affecting its future work. For further clarification, we want to emphasize several points.

The Daily Worker Advisory Council has not been dissolved. On the contrary, the discussion that has taken place on its activities have been concerned with proposals to extend and strengthen the Council.

The problems that the leadership of the Council faced, have concerned the need for broadening the Council, establishing closer ties with readers of the Daily Worker on a community basis, creating a greater interest in the work of the Council in the Communist Party Clubs and other organizations interested in the circulation of the Daily Worker, and making the Council a more effective instrument in building the circulation of the Daily Worker.

In an effort to solve these problems, the proposal has been made to set up Daily Worker Advisory Councils in each county, while at the same time improving its activities on a city-wide scale. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the Council could not meet in September.

The next meeting of the city-wide Council will take place on Thursday, November 11th. In preparation for this meeting, all club press directors and delegates to the Daily Worker Advisory Council will meet on a County basis tonight, October 7th, at 8 P.M.

The meetings tonight will discuss some immediate problems of increasing the circulation of the Daily Worker and The Worker in each county, particularly in relation to the election campaign; the organization of a stable and capable press leadership and committees in the clubs, and the role and future activities of the Daily Worker Advisory Council.

WHAT TO DO

We urge consideration of the following proposals and tasks:

1. The immediate organization, without further delay, of night sales of the Daily Worker.

We propose that such sales be organized in Manhattan County on the main thoroughfares from 1st to 96th Streets, and in Harlem. Papers can reach the designated points of concentration at 9:30 P.M. Past experience has proven to us without any question that in this territory a very large number of Daily Workers can be sold to readers who would not otherwise buy the paper from newsstands.

In Bronx County, the Fordham shopping and theatrical center is the concentration point for night sales of the Daily Worker. In Kings County, Grand Street Extension and surrounding points in Williamsburg offer excellent opportunities.

There can be no doubt but that with a correct political approach to the necessity of extending the circulation of the Daily Worker in the present period, it will be possible to get the necessary number of comrades to sell the paper as here proposed.

2. Shop-rate sales of the Daily Worker.

Queens County has set the pace, being the first county in the city to begin the systematic sale of the Daily Worker at important plants. The reports show that papers can be sold in this manner, that they are welcomed by the workers. Undoubtedly the extension of this work will be a major question at the Queens meeting.

It is possible for Kings, Manhattan, and Bronx counties to begin such sales on a concentration basis. Many of our women comrades, who work at home and have some spare time during the day will be glad to participate in such activities once the question is placed before them in its basic implications. There are also night workers who would readily respond to participation in press circulation activities during hours available to them during the day.

3. We emphasize again the necessity of appealing to readers of the Daily Worker to purchase an extra copy to sell daily to a shopmate or neighbor.

4. With regard to The Worker, we suggest that the county meetings tonight consider an immediate task, extending the circulation of The Worker through increased sales Saturday night and Sunday. This means that every club should place an order for The Worker for individual sales within its community, supplementing newsstand sales and subscriptions. This requires the organization of a corps of Worker circulation builders, who will pledge themselves to sell The Worker on given Saturday nights and Sundays.

As the Communist Party organizations and progressive labor generally intensify their activities during the remaining weeks of the election campaign, it is necessary to reiterate emphatically that the circulation of the Daily Worker and The Worker will have a decisive influence upon the reelection of Peter V. Cacchione and the election of a win-the-war City Council. To the extent that this is understood, will we see an increase in Daily Worker and Worker circulation in the coming days and weeks.

—REBECCA GRECHT.

Letters From Our Readers

On Amgot

Missouri.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Soviets charge AMGOT with ignoring the democratic anti-fascist elements among the Italian people and collaborating with known fascists in the established government.

If these serious charges are substantiated then the coming three-power conference should revise AMGOT's policy and personnel to conform to the principle laid down in the third provision of the Atlantic Charter.

The Soviet magazine, "War and

the Working Classes" has put the finger on the only correct policy to be followed in occupied territories:

"Restoration is the affair of the people themselves." A program can only be determined by their sovereign will, for defense of which the United Nations took up the sword.

I do not believe that persons with fixed prejudices against the Soviet Union should be permitted to take part as our representatives in the coming conference. It will probably take a Welles or a Wallace to do justice to the event. V. V. ROE.

Let's Be Real Friends, Says Reader

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am making a plea to our white readers to get to really learn our Negro friends and comrades. Work together in our shops and unions, but how many of us visit in their homes and have them visit in ours? Within our homes they may know our deeply felt unity first hand and understand that our problems and their are not separated, but one and part of this giant fight against fascism and its evils.

BELLE S. VANKIN.

to the public and scored victory. Milk drivers should do the same.

The public knows virtually nothing of the drivers' case. Other newspapers misrepresented it. The ODT ruling threatens job security. Work is increased. Protective features are needed. Union officials, who adversely complicated the drivers' problems by refusing to take leadership on these issues and, while publicly disavowing the stoppage, failed to come forward with a solution, should be compelled to take responsibility.

This matter affects public health and general welfare. The City Council should step in, name a committee to investigate and recommend protection for the milk supply and the drivers.

Milk Drivers' Stoppage

MILK drivers, who stopped work this week protesting an Office of Defense Transportation Order had cause for protest but their methods were wrong. Thousands of families were denied milk. The city's war morale was hit. The cause of the drivers was injured before the public. Drivers should return to work immediately and without conditions.

Transport Workers Union experiences show the right path. Like these drivers, they suffered burning grievances. But they rejected provocation. They took their case

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

OCTOBER 7, 1938

BALTIMORE.—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ikes will address the opening session of the Eastern Regional Conference of the National Negro Congress tomorrow night, when it convenes for a three day session here.

"At the conference," the call states, "we shall have experts to give specific evidence on how to plan campaigns to secure housing projects, how to conduct job and health campaigns, how to extend our civil rights and stop lynchings."

WARSAW—Poland was understood to have agreed today to support Hungary's demands for cession of territory by Czechoslovakia so as to provide a common Polish-Hungarian frontier. It was learned that the Polish foreign minister, Joseph Beck, and Count Osaki, secretary of the Hungarian Foreign Office, agreed at a conference that Poland and Hungary would adopt a joint attitude toward Czechoslovakia.

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